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Class I, HEXAPODA.

Order I, HYMENOPTERA.

NEW NORTH AMERICAN HYMENOPTERA.

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Superfamily CHALCIDOIDEA.

Subfamily MONODONTOMERINÆ.

The genus *Diomorus* Walker has the mesepisternum deeply incised above the middle and will therefore have to be placed in the Toryminæ, where it can be separated from the other genera by the tooth on the hind femora. In his classification of the Chalcidoidea, Dr. Ashmead has used the presence or absence of teeth on the hind femora as a secondary character to separate the Toryminæ and the Monodontomerinæ. This will have to be dropped or at least modified to show the above exception.

The following table will separate the winged forms belonging to the subfamily and define three new genera. The table has been made to include all of the genera which were put in this group by Dr. Ashmead, except *Diomorus*, to show more clearly the affinities of the new genera.

TABLE OF GENERA OF MONODONTOMERINÆ.

1. Antennæ with two ring joints.....	<i>Plesiostigmodes</i> Ashm.
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3. Apical margin of first abdominal segment not incised medially.
Monodontomerus Ashm.
 Apical margin of first abdominal segment incised medially.....4
4. Hind femora with two large teeth.....*Physothorax* Mayr.
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5. Metathorax with spiracular sulci.....*Hemitorymus* Ashm.
 Metathorax without spiracular sulci.....6
6. Occipital foraminal depression immargined.....7
 Occipital foraminal depression margined... ..8
7. Metathorax in ♀ with two medial carinæ, area between smooth but basad with two foveæ separated by a short carina; in ♂ the carinæ weak; first abdominal segment deeply incised medially.....*Ditropinotus* gen. nov.
 Metathorax not with two medial carinæ; first abdominal segment not deeply incised medially*Microdontomerus* gen. nov.
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 Hind femora without a large tooth or dentiform angle; metathorax with two medial carinæ ♀, in ♂ obsolete.....*Eridontomerus* gen. nov.
12. Hind femora basad of large tooth distinctly serrate.....*Websterellus* Ashm.
 Hind femora basad of large tooth not with small teeth or serrations.
Holaspis Mayr.

Ditropinotus, new genus.

Type. — *D. aureoviridis* Crawford.

The punctures of the head and thorax are thimble-like; hind femora with a few minute saw-like teeth; antennæ ♀ with the club only slightly thicker than funicle, in ♂ not thicker; joints of antennæ loosely put together; abdomen in ♀ triangularly produced beneath; metathorax wrinkled; a basal fovea laterad of each carina; coxal cavities and place of insertion of abdomen above with a strong carinate ridge.

Ditropinotus aureoviridis, new species.

♀. — Head and thorax golden green, pleuræ more or less, under sides and abdomen dark honey color; punctures of head and thorax coarse, strong; antennæ dark, scape more or less and club almost orange color; from between antennæ to apex of clypeus a more or less distinctly elevated ridge; legs testaceous, hind femora, except tips, and hind tibiæ, except apices, almost the color of the abdomen; front coxæ testaceous; middle coxæ slightly and hind almost entirely, greenish; abdomen transversely lineolate, with some green laterally at times, compressed, ovipositor about half as long as the abdomen. Length 3–3.5 mm.

♂. — Entirely green, not so yellowish in color as the ♀, antennæ all dark, legs testaceous, coxæ and femora except apices green; sculpture of abdomen coarser than in ♀. Length about 2 mm.

Locality. — Hudson, Mich., Webster, No. 3375 (W. J. Phillips coll.); Richmond, Ind., Webster, No. 2216 (W. J. Phillips coll.) all from *Isosoma* in wheat.

Type. — No. 10043, U. S. National Museum.

Microdontomerus, new genus.

Type. — *Torymus anthonomi* Crawford, Can. Ent., XXXIX, 133, 1907.

The head and thorax with thimble-like punctures, the antennæ slightly clavate, the joints fitting closely, metathorax with a median carina and several short ones on each side of the median one; teeth on hind femora minute.

Eridontomerus, new genus.

Type. — *E. primus* Crawford.

Punctures of head and thorax thimble-like; antennæ distinctly clavate, the joints close fitting; hind femora with small teeth, two or three of the largest distinctly almost semicircularly emarginate at apex; metathorax similar to *Ditropinotus*.

Eridontomerus primus, new species.

♀. — Head and thorax rather brassy green, face bronzy; abdomen black tinged with brassy on sides; antennæ dark becoming reddish apically; punctures of head and thorax coarse; femora except tips black with greenish reflections; tibiæ medially brown, tips of femora, bases and apices of tibiæ testaceous, tarsi whitish; carinæ of metathorax strong, foveæ between the carinæ not deep, the outer ones very distinct; rest of metathorax finely roughened; abdomen reticulately lineolated. Length about 2.5 mm.

♂. — Similar to ♀ but green brighter, not brassy; femora and hind tibiæ except bases and tips green; knees, tibiæ and tarsi whitish; antennæ dark, the tips only slightly lighter. Length 1.5–2 mm.

Locality. — Richmond, Ind., bred from *Isosoma* in timothy (W. J. Phillips), Webster, Nos. 2895 and 2207.

Type. — No. 10044, U. S. National Museum.

Tribe PEDIOBIINI.

Eriglyptus, new genus.

Type. — *E. robustus* Crawford.

Form robust, convex, head and thorax with coarse thimble-like punctures, antennæ 8-jointed with no ring joint, the joints loosely joined, club 3-jointed hardly

thicker than the funicle, the last joint reduced almost to a spine; face when viewed from above slightly convex, vertex meeting the occiput in a sharp carina extending from eye to eye; submarginal vein long but not as long as the marginal, stigmal knob sessile, postmarginal vein hardly longer than the stigmal knob; metathorax with a distinct median carina; petiole of abdomen very short the abdomen being almost sessile, abdomen of ♀ about as long as the head and thorax, of ♂ about as long as the thorax.

Most closely related to *Nesomyia* but differs in the convex form, absence of ring joint, short postmarginal vein, carinate vertex, convex face (in *Nesomyia* the face viewed from above is strongly concave), etc.

***Eriglyptus robustus*, new species.**

♀. — Length 2.5 mm. Head and thorax blue, with green reflections in places, face and under parts deeper blue, almost purple in places, dorsum of thorax except lateral areas of mesothorax mostly æneous; antennæ blue; abdomen blue, with greenish in places; legs blue, tibia apically and tarsi except the dark apical joint, white.

♂. — Length 2 mm.; similar to ♀ but above mostly green, face with green, pleuræ and below blue; abdomen basally with a white spot.

Locality. — Washington, D. C., parasite of *Anthonomus nigrinus*.

Type. — No. 10045, U. S. National Museum.

Tribe ENTEDONINI.

***Horisemus lixivorus*, new species.**

♀. — Head and thorax dark olive green above, the scutellum often dark purplish; face and under parts of thorax coppery green; abdomen black, shiny, base of first segment greenish; mesonotum and scutellum finely reticulated; coxæ and femora green, tibiæ dark; tips of femora, bases and apices of tibiæ and tarsi, except apical joint, whitish; petiole of abdomen very short; first segment of abdomen over one third the length of abdomen, apically finely reticulated as are the remaining segments. Length about 1.75 mm.

♂. — Similar except for sexual characters. Length about 1.25 mm.

Type locality. — Dallas, Texas, Oct. 2, 1906, bred from *Lixus musculus* (W. D. Pierce); also from Victoria, Texas, Apr. 4-7 (W. E. Hinds coll.).

Type. — No. 10046, U. S. National Museum.

The dark legs readily separate this species from the others, except *microgaster*, which has the first segment of the abdomen over one half the length of abdomen and punctured apically.

Tribe TETRASTICHINI.

***Aprostocetus diplosidis*, new species.**

♀. — Black, shiny, eyes reddish brown; antennæ brown; sculpture of mesothorax exceedingly minute longitudinal lines, making the surface silky in appearance;

median groove very apparent; parapsidal grooves very deep; grooves on scutellum very plain; femora and coxæ dark, bases and apices of femora, and rest of legs yellow; abdomen very finely reticulately lineolated, about twice as long as the head and thorax combined. Length including ovipositor about 2 mm.

♂. — Very similar to the ♀ but the abdomen only as long as the head and thorax together. Length about 1 mm.

Locality. — Bred from *Diplosis sorghicola*, collected at Baton Rouge, La. (Webster No. 3630).

Type. — No. 10929, U. S. National Museum.

Differs from *americanus* in the very apparent median groove on the mesothorax; from *granulatus* in the sculpture of the mesothorax.

Superfamily ICHNEUMONOIDEA.

Urosigalphus bruchi, new species.

♀. — Black, head and thorax rather finely rugoso-punctate; antennal grooves deep, reaching to vertex; antennæ 14-jointed, reddish, reaching to metathorax; median area of mesothorax coarsely rugose, lateral areas shiny, finely sparsely punctured; scutellum strongly elevated, viewed laterally its outline sharply angulated; median carina of metathorax ending in a sharp, short projection; scutellum, post-scutellum and base of metathorax rugose; truncation sparsely rugoso-punctate; hind coxæ large; hind femora robust, their tarsi dusky; wings dusky, nervures light, stigma large, dark; longitudinal stræ on abdomen distinct for about two thirds the length of the abdomen; ovipositor about one third the length of abdomen; apex of abdomen produced to two short spines. Length 3.75–4 mm.

♂. — Similar, antennæ reaching one third distance to apex of abdomen; abdomen at apex only indistinctly spined. Length 3.75 mm.

Locality. — Victoria, Texas, bred from *Bruchus* in *Prosopis*.

Type. — No. 10047, U. S. National Museum.

This species is the size of *anthonomi* but is easily distinguished by the absence of the pyramidal area between the ocelli and by the sharply elevated and angulated scutellum (in *anthonomi* the scutellum seen in profile is rounded above).

Superfamily APOIDEA.

Neolarra congregatus, new species.

♀. — Head and thorax black, coarsely, deeply and closely punctured, closely covered with scale-like pubescence almost concealing the surface, grayish above white on pleuræ; facial quadrangle broader than long; punctures on clypeus smaller, mandibles reddish apically; flagellum dull reddish beneath; tegulæ large, black, punctured all over; legs dark, knees and tibiæ apically, somewhat reddish; abdomen with segments 1–4 red, apical segments darker, all closely coarsely and deeply punctured; segments 1–5 with bands of white appressed pubescence on the apical margins; venter red. Length 5–5.5 mm.

♂. — Similar, differing in sexual characters; segments 1-6 having bands on apical margins. Length 5-5.5 mm.

Locality. — Cotulla, Texas, May 9, 1906, on *Verbesina encelioides* (F. C. Pratt and J. C. Crawford colls.).

Type. — No. 10049, N. S. National Museum.

The specimens were almost always found congregated on particular flower heads, from six to ten often being taken on a single head. Nor were any found on other flowers of the same species growing just across the road, although they were very abundant in the field where the specimens were collected.

This species differs from *verbesinae* by the darker colored abdomen, the stronger punctures on the abdomen, the dark tegulae and legs.

***Conanthalictus cotullensis*, new species.**

♀ ♂. — Green, with a strong silky luster, head and thorax tessellate; mandibles yellowish, the tips red; clypeus apically black, fringed with long hairs; antennae brown, lighter below, in the ♀ reaching to prothorax, in the ♂ to the tegulae; tegulae yellowish hyaline; wings smoky hyaline, nervures light, stigma brown; metathorax with very close, fine punctures, the surface like a small honeycomb; legs dark, femora with a greenish luster, tibiae apically and tarsi reddish; abdomen green-very strongly silky from very minute transverse lines; broad apical margins of segments brownish; apical fimbria sooty brown. Length about 3.5 mm.

Locality. — Cotulla, Texas, May 10, 1906, on *Marilaunidium organifolium* (F. C. Pratt and J. C. Crawford colls.).

Type. — No. 10048, U. S. National Museum.

This species was compared with *conanthi* by Professor Cockerell and said to differ by its smaller size, dark tibiae, darker stigma and nervures and greener color.

In this species the relative lengths of the joints of the maxillary palpi are 6, 9, 12, 12, 8, 8; of the labial palpi 8, 4, 4, 6; the tongue is more elongate than in *Halictus*. There is not a trace of an anal rima in the female in this or the other species of the genus.

***Sphecodosoma*, new genus.**

Type. — *S. pratti* Crawford.

In appearance like the genus *Sphecodes* but the basal nervure is only gently curved, the mouth parts elongate, the tongue linear, about ten times as long as broad, the scopa strong; insertion of antennae less than one third the distance from clypeus to ocelli; the labial palpal joints have the following relative lengths: 25, 17, 12, 12; the maxillary palpi 21, 60, 60, 20, 16, 16; mandibles dentate.

Sphecodosoma pratti, new species.

♀. — Head and thorax black, shiny, abdomen dark red; pubescence sparse, rather long, glistening white; head elongate, facial quadrangle slightly longer than wide; eyes narrow, inner orbits straight parallel; head almost impunctate; clypeus produced, with a few punctures; mandibles red, bases black; antennæ clavate, funicle reddish below, scape reaching about one half way to ocelli; mesothorax slightly lineolated, scutellum more plainly so, both finely sparsely punctured more closely so at posterior edges; median and parapsidal grooves apparent but not deep; metathorax basally with fine rugulæ not reaching to apex, leaving a smooth shiny margin; truncation smooth, not surrounded by a carina; mesopleuræ smooth, indistinctly lineolated, metapleuræ distinctly so; tegulæ large, shiny, black inwardly, the rest translucent; wings dusky, nervures and stigma dark brown; third submarginal narrowed one half to marginal; legs black, femora robust, pubescence glistening white; first segment of abdomen black at base, smooth, sparsely punctured, remaining segments sparsely punctured, finely lineolated; pubescence on fifth segment at apex, sooty brown. Length 4 mm.

♂. — Similar, antennæ not clavate, reaching almost to metathorax, more yellowish below, abdomen black. Length 4 mm.

Locality. — Cotulla, Texas, May 10, 1906, on *Marilaunidium organifolium* (F. C. Pratt and J. C. Crawford colls.).

Type. — No. 10050, U. S. National Museum.

It resembles the genus *Proteraner* in that both sexes come out at the same time in the spring, which is not the case in the other forms.

NOTES ON SOME SPECIES OF THE GENUS HALICTUS.

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The species included in this paper are those which have no green on them and which are found in the United States and Canada. In using the table it will be necessary to consult the detailed descriptions of the species before one can be certain of the identifications, since there are still many undescribed forms in North America.

TABLE FOR THE FEMALES.

1. Apical margins of abdominal segments with hair bands; none of the wing veins obsolescent.....	2
No hair bands on apical margins of segments; some of the wing veins obsolescent.....	5
2. Cheeks armed with a strong spine.....	<i>ligatus</i> Say.
Cheeks not armed.....	3